BOMBAY COURIER

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2016.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them to the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a refcrence.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That on Wednesday the 2d of March at noon, Tenders will be received at the New Mint by the Mint Master for the purchase of the whole or part of 340 cwt of scissel and scrap copper. Thick sheet copper will be received in payment.

The tenders to specify the price per Bombay maund of lbs 28 offered for the scissel and scrap copper; and the quantity and description of sheet copper tendered with the price per Bombay Maund at which it will be delivered at the New Mint, and the samples to be produced. Payment to be made and the scissel to be cleared within one week after acceptance of the tender.

Samples will be shown on application to the Acting Mint Engineer.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Mint Master.

MINT, *18th February*, 1831. [513]

જાહેર નામુ

એવું જે શીશેલ તથા જશકરાપ તરાંબુ એટલે તરાંબાનો ભુકો તથા છાંટ ૩૪૦ હંડરવેટકે તે ખરેદી કરવા શાંકુ જેકોઇ પરપોજલ આપશેતે તે બુધવારના દીને તારીખ ૨ મારચ મહીનામાં બપોરના નવી ટંકશાલ મધે મીટ આશતર લેશે અને ખરેદીના એવજમા થીકરશીટ તરાંબુ લીધામા આવશે ❀

તરાંબાના [redacted]

તરાંબાનો નમુનો એકઠીગ મીઠ પાશે જેકોઇ જશે તેને દેખાડશે

તારીખ ૧૮ માહે ફેબરવારી

૧૮૩૧ અંગરેજ મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

I. M. G. ROBERTSON,
Actg. Dept. Per. Sec to Govt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That in future the sale of Articles by this Department, for which no Contract, will invariably take 12 o'clock every Monday and each week.

H. HOLLAND,
Assist. Com. General.

BAY,
M. GEN. OFFICE,
ruray, 1831. [No. 491]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—that at one o'Clock on Monday the 7th March 1831, proposals will be received for the execution by contract, of the Annual Repairs to the several Civil Buildings on the Island of Bombay and Colabah, in the General, Judicial, Marine, Territorial, and Commercial Departments, as specified in Lists which may at all times be seen, and upon conditions to be made known on application at this Office.

T. DICKINSON,
Suptg. Engineer.

BOMBAY,
SUPTG. ENGRS. OFFICE,
22d February 1831. [492]

FOR SALE:—At the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON, and CO. A few three Dozen Cases of very superior CLARET received direct from Mr. B. PHELAN, of *Bourdeaux*, at Rs. 25 per Dozen. [518]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS
IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,

1 Mrs. Donnelly.
1 W. Darby, Esq. Surgeon, Bengal Est. Bombay
1 Capt. Coyle 28th Regt. M. N. I. ditto.
1 Cap. Crocket Ship Charlotte, ditto.
1 Malonarjee Sadashew Tailor ditto.
1 Mr. W. Hilson Chief Sect. office, ditto.
1 Mody Muncherjee Hormusjee Care of Vancajee Juhangerjee Neserwanjee, ditto
1 Mess Merwanjee Palonjee Parsee Merchant, ditot
2 Lieut. H. Coffin Reynolds 40 Regt. B. N. I. ditto
1 Capt. H. Parry 6 Regt. ditto
1 Serjeant Major John McGravy first Grenadier battallion. ditto.
1 G. Pelly Esq. ditto.
1 Momud Kassim Servant of Dr. Dickison, ditto.
1 Mr. Joseph de Cunha, ditto.
1 Lieut. N. Gosli 15th Regr. N. I. ditto.
1 Cussondass Mawjee, ditto.
1 Burjorjee Rustonjee Cooper, ditto
5 Col. W. Miles 6 Regt. ditto.
18 Ditto di to News papers ditto.

F. BOURCHIER.
Post Mast. General.

BOMBAY,
GL. POST OFFICE.
February 24th, 1831. [510]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT he Petitions of the undernamed Insolvents are to be heard before the Court, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, on the third Monday in March next, viz.

JANARDHUN BALCRUSTNAJEE,
MANOCKJEE FRAMJEE,
RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY and
MA[redacted]NABHOY,
[redacted]NE SJEE,
[redacted]RSHOTUMDASS,
[redacted]AMOTHERJEE,
D. B. SMITH,
Clerk.

[493]

[redacted]EMENT.

[redacted]ing been made to [redacted]rt of Judicature at [redacted] Administration of [redacted]ods and Chattels, [redacted]mnadass Luckme- [redacted]Hindoo merchant, [redacted]ted to Samuldass [redacted]l brother of the [redacted] deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 23d day of February, 1831.

[494] H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર જમનાદાશ લખમીચંદ શ્રી ગુંબજનો ફીનકુ વેપારી હતો તેની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ગુંબજની જુદીકેટરની ખુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારનો શગો લાજ શામલદાશ લખમીચંદે અરજ કીધેછે જે મહને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તા. ૨૩ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૧ ❀

કેચ—જ—શાકુકાકુશ
વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED Proposals (Post paid) will be received by the Quarter Master of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, for Bills at thirty days sight, on Messrs. Greenwood Cose and Co. Army Agents London, to the amount, of £240. British, or thereabout, drawn for compensation in lieu of clothing, due to the men of the aforesaid Corps.

The Proposals to be sent in, on or before the 10th of March next, after which date none will be accepted.

Tender for Bills, to be written on the Corner of the Envelope.

[533.] *Belgaum, 21st February*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE Parsee, late of Oodapoor near Damaun, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature as Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattles, Rights, and Credits, Estate, and Effectt whatsoever of the above named JAMSETJEE BYRAMJEE, deceased, may be granted to MERBOYE the elder widow, and MERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, the brother of the said deceased, all persons, concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 17th day of February, 1831.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

[514]

જાહેર ખબર

જકલીશીઆશાતીકાલ શાકડ મરનાર જંમશેદજી બેકેરાંમજી શ્રી દમંન આગલ હુદેપુરવાલો હતો તેની માલ મીલકત બાબત ❀ એ કુપર કકેલો મરનાર જંમશેદજી બેકેરાંમજી ની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ગુંબજ ની જુદીકેટર ની ખુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનાર ની વડી વીધવા મેકેરબાઇ તથા એ મરનારનો લાજ મેકેરવાનજી બેકેરાંમજીએ અરજ કકોછે જે કહુને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૧૭ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૧ ❀

શી—એ—વેશટ.
વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court that probate of the last will and testament of Raihmon Bhoolate of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, be granted to John Baillie the sole executor therein named, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 25th day of February 1831.

BROWNE,
PET. PROCTOR.

[5 7]

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ગુંબજવાલો મુશલમાંન મરનાર રેહમાંન લુનો છેલા વીલ અગર વશીઅત નામાંનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ગુંબજની જુદીકેટરની ખુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારે પોતાના વીલમાં મુકરર કકીધેલો વકીલ જાંન બેલીએ અરજ કકીધેછે જે મહને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાહેર થાએ—તારીખ ૨૫ મી ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૧ ❀

ધરોન
અરજ કરનારનો વકીલ

MADUCOS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, that he continues to give instructions in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, FENCING and DANCING. A note addressed to him at the Courier Office, will be immediately attended to. [495]

MRS. E. BENNETT respectfully begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has removed from the Boys Central, School Bycullah, to No 5. Rampart Row, 3 doors from the Apollo Gate, where she will be happy to clean Leghorn Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

[515] *Rampart Row. 26th Feb.* 1831.

FOR SALE.—The Indian Calendar, for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a half. [521]

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. DOMINGOS DE SILVA having obtained the second Probate of the last will and Testament of the late Quiteria de Souza e Silva, on the 25th January last, I, as son and first Executor appointed by the said deceased, do hereby protest against any expences now incurred, or that may be incurred by the said Mr. Domingos de Silva, for obtaining second Probate, being paid from the Estate of the deceased, because previous to my application to the Supreme Court, I had requested the said Mr. Domingos de Silva, to join me, but which he declined for reasons stated in his letter, which is now in the office of Messrs Luke and Smith, attornies. And as the said Mr. Domingos de Silva, is one of the principal Debtors to the Estate of the late Quiteria de Souza e Silva, He as well as all other Debtors to the Estate, must without loss of time, pay their respective Debts to me as first Executor and Creditor of the Estate of my late mother Quiteria de Souza e Silva.—Dated 25th February 1831.

S. G.
EXTR.

[496]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY [redacted]N That Madnack Loomnack her and legal heir and representative of Honia Loomnack, informs to the public, that if one Bugnack Sutnack or any other person, or persons, has any claim and demand by way of Documentary Evidence or otherwise, upon the Estate of the said Honia Loomnack deceased, they are hereby required to produce to the said Madnack Loomnack, any instrument, in writing, Voucher, notes, agreements, bonds &c. of the deceased, within fourteen days from the date hereof, and on such production find them correct, they shall be duly discharged, and in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of their claims, ---Dated this 25th day of February, 1831. [503]

WITH reference to the Advertisement published in the Courier of the 11th February instant, I have to state for the information of the public, as I am now convinced with that the aforsaide advertisement was not understood or explained as it was, but misrepresented to me by my two Sons Dadoba Morojee, and Hurrichund Morojee, with an intention to deceive the just right of my third Son Gunputrow Morojee, to whom his father the Moroba Gunputjee has left a considerable property by his last will and testament, and Codicil annexed thereto as also to establish the unfounded claims which Hurry hund Morojee pretends to have against the said deceased's estate.

I have further to state that by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said last will and testament and codicil annexed thereto, my consenting to any such thing as may have heretofore appeared in my name, would be in direct opposition to it, all such notices, act, and writings, whatsoever to that effect since the death of the said Moroba Gunputjee up to this day between my two Sons Dadoba and Hurrichund Morojee and himself, shall therefore be considered null and void. Dated this 24th day of February 1831.

mark O of widow of the late
MOROBA GUNPUTJEE,
SURRUSVUTTE BAIE,

[499]

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts.....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints.....	12 per do.

R. & CO. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and CO. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [532]

...esday next the 2d Proximo, ...H BOMANJEE AND CO. ...veral Bales of Damaged Mada... fine English imitati n Shawls, ... Cloths, Saddlery, Blankets, a few ...ns, and a variety of other Goods.

Also a few Cases of Fresh Stationary imported per Brunswick, consisting of Medium, Foolscap, Post, and Note Paper. Bath Wove, Plain and Gilt.

At noon the several Horses mentioned in this days particular advertisements and anyother Cattle or vehicles that may offer.

ON Monday following the 7th March, they purpose selling a very large collection, of new and second hand Books, particu ars of which will hereafter be given. [500]

FOR Sale, a Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood, upon a Patent principle, with brass sounding Plate and Steel Bars, recently imported apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. [5 2]

SALE BY AUCTION.---BECK AND CO, On Tuesday next the 29th current, will put up for public Sale an extensive assortment of Goods, of which the following are a portion only, viz. English red, Blue, and Green Woolens, Welch Flannels of various Textures, Europe Bed Ticken, capital Brown Soap in Boxes, of about 20lbs. each, 50 Boxes of excellent imitation Manilla Cheroots, 100 Reams of English and French Foolscap Paper, Plated Table Pedestals complete, richly cut Butter Pots, Hooka Bottoms, Salt Cellers, Liquor Bottles, Decanters, and Sundry other Glass Ware, two handsome Blue, and White Dinner Services, China Pictures in Gilt Frames, Glass bottom Hanging Lamps of sizes, Sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, Household Furniture, comprising a Large Cot complete, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, &c. a few Dozens of Sallad Oil, and French Olives, and at 1 P. M. a few Saddle and Draught Horses.

...bes Street, 26th Feb. 1831. [508]

BECK AND CO. have just received the undermentioned supply of choice Goods for sale on commission, to which they respectfully invite public attention, viz. Double and single branch plated Wall shades, some with cut pans and drops, Globe hanging Lamps, handsome Pier Glasses of sizes, in Gold burnished frames, superfine French grey cloth single and double branch Plated Pedestals, capital Manilla Straw Hats, black and Drab beaver Hats, new regulation Oil Skin Shakoes, some very excellent Sponge, in large pieces, capital Hunting and Cavalry Saddles complete by Gibson, a set of brass mounted carriage Harness, Black account and other Books, ruled and plain, Europe Salt Pork in Kegs, Fresh Salmon in large and small Cannisters, large and small Pegue water Jars, a splendid Map of India from the latest authorities by Arrowsmith, and last though not the least worthy of consideration, a Human Skeleton!!!

Forbes Street, 26th February, 1831. [511]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That on Saturday next, the 5th proximo, will be resold by Public Auction at 5 o'cloek in the evening, a House and premises belonging to the Estate and effects of the late Feleciano Joseph de Souza deceased, situate at Kavel, near the Parsees Aigary without the Fort, in consequence of Vicente dos Anjos who became a purchaser for the same at a public outcry, had on the 20th of December last, for 4,625 Rs. having failed to pay the purchase money, and will be held responsible for such los that the Estate may sustain in consequence of such resale, and all experces attendant thereon.

The conditions of sale are, that the highest bidder shall be declared the purchaser, and that a deposit of 30 per cent be paid on the day of sale, unless good and sufficient securities be given, and the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of the sale, and in default of any, or either of the above conditions, the property to be resold on the responsibility of the purchaser, who will be held responsible for all losses,---Dated Bombay this 26th day of February 1831. [509]

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in a few days.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.---8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.---9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies.---10 "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial. 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.---12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.---Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [522]

ADVERTISEMENT.

BURJOURJEE and COWASJEE beg to inform their friends and Customers that they have purchased an assortment of Spirits ready for Disposal at their Shop in Apollo Street next to Messrs. SHOTTON and CO's. office.

Spirits imported by J. S Christophers, per the Ship Flying Fish Capt. M. H. Gardner from England and Holland.

Whiskey---is of the finest quality, Highland manufacture and of very high strength.

Brandy---is particularly fine old Cognac and high proof.

Rum---is high proof, old Jamaica.

Geneva---is of unusually high and of proof, Superior Dutch manufacture.

New Invoice of Boots and Shoes from the Strand, and also Dutch Cheese, and a few Box of Kirschen wasser.

Also Per Brig Heron Captain James Hardy from Leverpool, fresh Hams and pine Cheese, &c. [512]

ADVERTISMENT.---Mr. W. JARDINE, begs to acquaint the public that he will commence conveying passengers from Panwell to Poonah and vice versa from the 25th Inst. on the following terms

Each Passenger Inside, Bombay Rs. 40 or Poonah Rs. 42.

Outside Do. 15 Do. to be paid in advance. Each passenger will be allowed to take with him 9lbs. of Baggage.

No extra charge will be made for children under 8 years of age, provided no passenger brings more than one.

Owing to the non-completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut; two Palanquins with bearers will be stationed at Dapoolee and two at Kandalla, for the conveyance of Ladies and Invalid passengers up and down the Ghaut; quiet horses being stationed for the same purpose for Gentlemen, where no Ladies or Invalids offer. Gentlemen will be accommodated in Palanquins if they prefer it; this will entail no extra charge on the passengers.

A reasonable deduction will be made on the engagement by any individual of whole carriage. Say 20 per cent. Passengers will be accommodated to Kandalla at the following rates.

From Panwell to Kandalla 25 Rs.
" Poona to Do. 30 Do.

Intending passengers will be pleaseed to register their names at the Booking Office at Panwell, or at the Poonah Post Office respectively, as they may be situated, one day's previous notice being given of the number of seats and the description of Vehicle they may require.

The Vehicles to be run are a Sociable, a Shigrampoe, Buggies and a Carriage of a peculiar onstruction, capable of accommodating three passengers with comfort. On the completion of the new road on the Bhore Ghaut, two substantial, well built Mail Coaches will regularly run between Panwell and Poonah, when certain rules will be framed and promulgated for the observance of passengers, notice being also given of the time of starting and the period in which he journey may be accomplished. The rates of conveyance will be lowered after the new road is completed should the encouragement received by Mr. Jardine render such a measure practicable. In soliciting the patronage of the public to his undertaking, Mr. J. begs to assure them that no pain will be spared on his part to secure them every comfort and convenience [519]

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831..... 5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831..... 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed moderate no terms. [516]

FOR SALE

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR, FOR 1831.

(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register. Description of Bombay illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declinations, Latitudes and Longitudes of Ported Places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulations, of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables for coverting Bombay into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts he King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Potice, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchant Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies---Company's Agents at home and abroad--Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchants and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, Asistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN OF THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to upwards of a hundred residences may be obtained at the Courier Office *Price One Rupee.* [520]

Freigth for Opium.

THE well known Barque Jamesina of 393 Tons Burthen, Captain Hector, will sail for Lintin in all April. For particularls enquire of Messrs. Remington and Co.

[497] *Bombay, 25th February,* 1831.

FREIGHT for OPUIM. The fast sailing Ship CARRON, 450 Tons J L. WILSON, Commander will sail for Lintin in March, for particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO,

[525] *Bombay, 26th Feb.* 1831.

For Passage to London.

THE Ship Sir J... 550 Tons, A... mander, daily exp... quick dispatch fo... RITCHIE FINLA...

[506] *Bombay 2...*

For Passag...

The new ... of 263 To... pool about the 20... accommodation fo... Capt. Hardy on b... of Messrs. Leckie...

[504] *Bombay,...*

For Freight or...

The Ship CLEVE... Tons, Captain WILLIAM HAVELOCK, daily expected and will have quick despatch. The Ship has a Poop and Superior accommodation for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO.

[505] *Bombay 26th February,* 1831.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship Cleveland, of 450 Tons Captain William Havelock, daily expected and will have quick despatch, This Ship has a Poop and Superior accommodation for Passengers. Plans of which may be seen at the Office of RITCHIE FINLAY AND CO. [523]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE well known fast sailing ship BOLTON, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, expected daily. For Particulars apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [526]

For Passage to London.

TOUCHING on the Malabar Coast for Passengers only.

The fine, fast sailing, Teak ship CUMBRIAN, 720 Tons, JOSEPH BLYTH, Commander. Carries a Surgeon and will sail positively on the 10th April. For particulars apply to the Commander at Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO'S. Office.

[527] *Bombay 26th Feb.* 1831.

For passage to Liverpool

The new British built Ship "BRUNSWICK" of 500 tons, G. G. ROSINDALE, commander, will sail for Liverpool direct early in March, and is fitted up expressly for passengers.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co. or to Capt. ROSINDALE at their Office where plans of the Vessel may be seen.

Bombay, 26th February, 1831. [528]

For Passage to the Cape of ... and London.

THE ship CHARLES KE... 550 tons, has excellent acc... modation for Passengers, and carries ... Sargeon. This Ship is expected i... Feb. and will be dispatched in all March... Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AN... CO [529]

For the New Settlement of Swan River Western Australia.

THE Swan River Packet, of 13... Tons, JAMES MCDERMOTT, Master. For passage apply to Robert Taylor and Co.

26 *February,* 1831 [531]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th February, 1831.

No. 74. The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Colonel H. Thomas C. B. of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, to assume the command of the Troops at Belgaum as the Senior Officer, from the date of his arrival at the station.

Major C. Davies, attached to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry to assume the command of the Garrison at Surat from the 19th ultimo.

The Station Orders issued at Belgaum under date 23d December 1829, and 6th December 1830, directing Lieutenant Colonel T. Valiant of His Majesty 40th Regiment to assume the temporary Command of the troops at Belgaum as the Senior Officer there at the Station during the occasional absence on duty of Colonel C. McLeod C. B are confirmed.

No. 75.—The leave to the Neelgerry Hills, granted, to Major J. Little of the European Regiment under date the 25th February, 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six Months on the same account.

No. 76.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Captain H. Dunbar in of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 26th of February 1830, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 22d February 1831.

No. 77.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following reduced scale of Establishments for General and Regimental Bazars, and to direct that the reduction it involves be carried into effect in the mode prescribed in the Circular Order of the 27th of August last (No. 2736.)

1st Class General Bazar.

Cutwall	Rupees 30
Chowdry	" 20
Karkoon	" 12
English Writer	" 25
Havildar of Peons	" 8
Peon	" 5
Halalcore	" 5

2d Class General Bazar.

Chowdry	Rupees 25
Karkoon	" 12
English Writer	" 20
Peon	" 5

Regimental Bazar

Choudry	Rupees 19
Peon	" 5

...great talent, it is notorious for catching t... of popular opinion on every question, fas... its sentiments more to please the prevaili... mour, than in accordance with strict imp... and justice.

At the present juncture in England, ...thing is laid hold of to produce an ... against the E I. Company and with ... portion of the readers of the Times, ... assertions and high colored details will n... have the desired effect, but to unprejudcie... and particularly in this Country where ... something of Indiamen and Traders fr... don, Liverpool and the Clyde, a little m... cessary then mere assertion, and I appe... who have had actual experience, and ... of judging from observation, whether ... be not better disciplined, the ships bet... ed, and the general efficiency of th... and Crews more perfect, than in any ... of Merchantmen in the world. I do ... to say that the system could not be im... On the contrary, it is much to be regretted ... the duties and powers of Commanders ... their Crews, are not clearly defined by an act of the Legislature. My object is to rescue the Company's service from the charges particularly brought against them, and to do away with the impression, that their ships are badly officered, the crews inefficient and mutinous, and in short inferior in every way to other Merchant vessels.

You lay a great deal of stress upon the circumstance of the crews receiving less pay than in any other ships, but do they not posses advantages over the latter which compensates for the small difference in pay? An Indiamen is well found in every thing, her provisions are good, the allowance ample, there is a system on board in dividing the men which renders their duties easy, and unless when in harbour, their work is lighter than in other ships, From these circumstances, the miseries which frequently fall on the illfated crew of ... badly found ship, are averted, a... you, without fear of contradictio... accidents of any kind whatever...

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[illegible]n, than to any other description of [illegible]s. Would this be the c se if their crews [illegible]e inefficient and their o ficers bad seamen? [illegible]do not wis to institute invid ous comparisons, but let me ask your readers is there no difference in the feelings and conduct of the Commanders and officers of Indimen, and those of many Captains of ships and their officers which frequent Indian Ports? There are individual exceptions in every class, but take the Company's officers as a body, and you may safely put them on a footing with even H. M. Navy, either as regards knowledge of their professions or honorable feeling.

As to the demoralised state of the Crews, I believe they are much upon a par with any other ships. It is amusing enough to observe Jack, appealing to the English nation, with as much simplicity and innocence, about the horrid practice of swearing, and the shock to his feelings, from being abused by young officers who call him all sorts of bad names. The address from the crew of the Inglis which you gave in the Courier, is a fine specimen of Humbug, and shews the means which are resorted to, to bias the public mind, and create a popular outcry. It must have afforded much amusement to every person who knows the real character and practise of an English sailor.

I have no wish however to defend the Captain and officers of the Inglis. Perhaps they are guilty of what has been charged against them. Their case has yet to be investigated, but when, from this single occurrence, all the Company's vessels are included in the sweeping charge of being inefficient, demoralised and mutinous, the officers tyrants, and resorting to sanguinary punishment, *merely to keep up the appearance of discipline* I think it a little too bad, and would recommend you Mr. Editor to make a few enquires, before you put such grave accusations in Print

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servent.
FAIR PLAY.

Bombay 23d. February. 1831.

MR. EDITOR,

Believing you to be favourable to whatever may add to the improvement of the Island of Bombay, as well as to the security of the lives of any of its Inhabitants, I beg to bring to the notice of the public the present dangerous state of the Valade, leading over to Lovegrove and Woolee, from Breach Candy.

It would be a great protection to persons passing that road, either by night or day, if a [illegible]ll parapet a yard high could be raised, or if [illegible]be too expensive, I should think a row of [illegible] white stones, the size or nearly so of [illegible]tones, placed at equal distances, would be [illegible]advisable.

[illegible]s it is ~~at present, there~~ is nothing to prevent [illegible]arriage or Buggy, if the Horses are at all [illegible]htened, being dashed a height of 30 or 4 feet. [illegible] have heard of accidents occurring, and [illegible]nder they occur no oftener. It will be sufficient to allude to a late instance of providential [illegible]cape made by a Gentleman and Lady [illegible]m being upset, to shew the necessity of [illegible]e additional security in this quarter. At [illegible]s when the sea rises high and breaks over [illegible]e road with great vehemence, it is impossible to [illegible]nduct a Horse quietly across. Many families [illegible]uld be glad but for the hazard they run, [illegible] avail themselves of this beautiful and health [illegible]viving side. I am sure that this suggestion if it [illegible]hould fortunately meet the eye of the present [illegible]beral and enlightened Individual at the head of [illegible]e Government, will not be lost sight of.

I am Sir,
Obediently Yours,
AN INHABITANT.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

[illegible]SELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
[illegible]les Kerr...	Brodie	London ...	in March.
[illegible]on	Clarkson	Do	in March.
[illegible]ning Star ..	Adlee	London	1 March.
[illegible]eland	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape..	
[illegible]nsw ck.....	Rosindale.....	London. ...	in March

HIGH WATER TABLE,—FEB. 26TH 1831.

Saturday	10	59
Sunday	11	36
Monday	0	10
Tuesday	0	57
Wednesday	1	38
[illegible]hursday	2	23
[illegible]day	3	18

EXCHANGE.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1831.

We have taken some pains to enquire into the truth of a report which was circulated yesterday, respecting the arrival of late English News by the Fly, but are led to believe from good authority, that the rumours must be entirely unfounded.

We have heard apprehensions of a serious nature expressed, in consequence of the "non arrival of the Hugh Lindsay, Her continued absence however, we belive may be accounted for on much more probable grounds; than by supposing any accident to have be fallen her.

In our files of English papers, which are entire up to the 9th of October, we have searched for some notice of Lord Clare's departure, without, however, having seen a single line upon the subject. And as the new Session of Parliament was to begin on the 26th, it seems more than probable that his lordship deferred his departure until the following month, in which case, allowing for a delay of some weeks in Egypt, his arrival can hardly yet be expected for some days.

In our Paper of to day, we extract at full length the report of M. Berenger, Secretary to the commission appointed for the accusation of the late French Ministers.

The document is a valuable one in many respects, besides the interest it possesses for readers of the present times, as a clear and able compilation from the most authentic materials, it is we think, likely to become an important historical record, from the admirable way in which it exposes the workings of the dark counterplot which preceeded the late revolution in France.

If we may be allowed to judge from the tone of the writer, together with the nature of extracts taken from the French Journals, we should say that the clemency, which at one time it was supposed, would be shown to Polignac and his associates in prison, is by no means likely to be extended to the former, who it can hardly be doubted, will have to pay the penalty required of homicides upon a smaller scale.

The public in England are looking forward with very considerable interest to the trial, which is soon to commence, and which is expected to settle the nature of the support, said to have been afforded by the British Government to the Prince and his creatures, in their attempt to subvert the liberties of the French.

In another part of our paper will be found the letter of a person signing himself *Fair Play*.

Being much pressed for time, we can only say, that he appears most completely to have mistaken the nature of the remarks to which he alludes. In the first place, we do not recollect having written a syllable against the Officers of the Company's Merchant Service, from the beginning to the end of the paragraph in question. We have the pleasure of knowing some veterans among them, who certainly deserve the high character our correspondent seems so liberally disposed to award to all. But as he disclaims "invidious comparisons" we cannot help smiling, when he so confidently places upon and equal footing with His Majesty's; a service, where the only object is gain; and to obtain which, patronage is often known to push menforward, much more rapidly than prudence would suggest.

As for the motley crews with which the companys ships are manned, and the frequent mutinies which break out in consequence, We believe the facts are too notorious, and the causes [illegible]rtained, to require any further [illegible]

a quarter of an hour after the small flotilla; and sailed in beautiful style to the buoy, which they rounded in rapid succession. On being brought on a wind, the Tarapin, Lady Castlereagh, and Meg Dodds, rapidly lost the advantage they had previously gained on the free run, and the race was handsomely won by the Helen; the Adelaide and Flying Fish coming in second and third, The remainder of the squadron dropped in a few minutes afterwards.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. P. Sanderson 15th Regiment N. I. from Rajcote
Lieut. J Jacob Artillery from Bhooj.
Assistant Surgeon Babington Medical Storekeeper, from Neemuch.
Capt. S. Slight, Engineer from Khandalla.
Lieut. James Penney, 1st Light Cavalry from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES.

Cadet H. Rudd 1st E. Regt. to Poonah.
Assist. Surgeon J. Moffat H. M. 20th Regt. to Kirkee.
Ensign J. W. Renney 18th Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.
Surgeon F. P. Weeks 19th Regt. N. I to do.
Assist. Surgeon D. Shaw Civil Surgeon of Rutnaghery.
Surgeon Butchart, 24th Regt. N. I. to Bhooj.
Lieut. Birdmore, H. M, 20th Regt. to Belgaum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.—On Saturday the 19th inst. at Poona Henry. Francis, the infant Son of Lieut. B. H Crochett, 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

18th Ship Carron, I. L. Wilson Master, from Isle of France, left Port Louis 5th January.
The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Tigris Lieut. Lowe, in charge, from Light House.
19th Brig Sans Pareil, Charles Marey Master from Reychelles 21st December 1830, touched at Cochin, Calicutt and Goa.
Passengers.—Mrs. Marey, T. Schoeleher.
20th Brig Heton, James Hardy Master from Liverpool 7th September 1830.
Do. Portuguese Ship St. Francisco de Paula Cyhnano Antonio Panches Master, from Macao 2d Dec. Cochin 23d and Goa 3d February.
Passengers.—2 Portuguese.
February 24th Barque Hereford, James Caddy Master from Liverpool 9th September, 1830.
Passenger.—Mr. William Edmond, Merchant.
Do. The Hon'ble Company's Schooner Fly, Mahabut Khann, Native Commander from Bushire, 21st January touched at Muscat.
Passengers.—Mrs. Edwards and 2 children, David Douglas, Sarah Christian, one Woman Servant and child, four Natives.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 18th Brig Hamide, J. Batta Master, to Columbo.
20th Brig Virginia, Thos. Hullock, Master to Madras.
Passengers.—Mrs. Hullock and child.
Do. Barque Lady Douglas, W. Ramsay Master to Liverpool.
Passengers.—Lieut. Williams, T. Cunningham.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Morning Star, Brunswick, Flying Fish, Carron, Sans Pareil, Heron, harford.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis, Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, Newton Sumdany, Jamesina.
PORTUGUESE.—Cassadore, Conde de Bi Pardo St. Francico de Paulo.
PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.
ARAB.—Jadul Rahimon.
HON COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.
Do. Do. *Schooner.*—Fly.
H. M SHIP.—Challenger, Satellite.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Feb uary 9th, Schooner highland Lass Capt. C. Tacker, from Penang the 24th January.—Do. Brig Margaret, Captain W. Potton, from Calcutta the 12th January and Massulipatam the 18th Feb.—10th, Ship Neptune, Captain J. Cumberlege, from London the 30th August, Cap the 24th November.—13th Brig Margaret, Captain A Lambert, from Bombay the 4th, and Cochin the 12th January.—14th, H. M. Ship Success, Captain W. C. Jervoise, from a Cruize.
DEPARTURES.—February 11th, Ship Bengallie, Capt J Tullet, for Calcutta.—12th, H. M. Ship Southampton, Capt. P. Fisher, for Trincomalie.—Do. Ship Orontes, Captain W. F. Baker, for London.—13th, Brig Frederica, Capt. J. P. Venerosity for Northern Ports.

CALCUTTA.

Seventh day's drawing of the First Calcutta Lottery took place on 2d February 1831.

PRIZES

No. 666 Prize of 16,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3555 1263 and 905 Prizes of 1,600 Sicca Rupeese ch.
Nos 3836 747 4527 3680 1824 4620 951 3862 581 2398 512 1080 3384 3492 3480 4937 743 3185 2612 1807 and [illegible]

At Moorshed a bad[illegible] Edgar Perry, of Cholera.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.—February 6. [illegible] Delasouchais, from bourbon 1st
DEPARTURES.—February 2. S[illegible] Macdonald, for Rangoon.
February 3. Ship Princes Charlotte for Liverpool—American Ship Maud for Salem—Swedish Ship Calcutta, P. for Stolcholm.
February 6. Ship Zenobia, J. F. Owen, fo[illegible]on —Brig Homanshow, Nacoda, for Madras.

EUROPE.

THE EX-FRENCH MINISTERS.

REPORT OF M. BERENGER SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED FOR THE ACCUSATION OF THE MINISTERS.

The Commission you have appointed to examine the proposal of accusation against the Ex-Ministers who had signed the ordinances of the 25th of July last, have given to that task all the attention which was claimed by a subject to which the thoughts of so many are directed.

At the moment of entering into that career which the Charter opens for you to obtain the repression of acts which have so gravely compromised our social order, it was right that you should wish that a religious observance of judicial analogies should be united to the elevated views of policy, in the exercise of a right which springs forth from the bosom of our institutions.

That wish imposed upon your Commission duties of which it has understood all the extent. The members of it have felt that you invested them with a magistracy whose impartiality ought to be its principal character.

It was to be worthy of that trust that at first they resolved to request of you to delegate to them a part of your powers: those powers were necessary to them as much perhaps to legalize the detention of those of the late Ministers who had been arrested on public clamour as to fix, by the concurrence of their declar[illegible] affidavits, the true point of view u[illegible] that accusation ought to be considered.

An *instruction* has therefore been commenced; four of the ex-Ministers detained at Tours and at St. Lo have been transferred to Vincennes, in consequence of *mandats d'amener* issued by your commission. They have been examined immediately, and immediately those *mandats* have been changed into *mandats de depôt*; witnesses have been heard. The different Government offices have been requested to furnish those documents which might form the elements of the accusation; those documents have been carefully examined. Every where the orders and *mandats* of your commission, executed by the officers of the Chamber, have been readily obeyed.

This preliminary instruction, which fixes and sanctious your rights, has had another object in view,—the want to enlighten you, aud to furnish the accused with all the latitude of defence which they have a right to claim.

However, the documents obtained from the several Government offices are but scanty; it is certain that at the moment of the catastrophe, the most important of them have been destroyed, so that still a vail covers the greatest part of those schemes, the development of which was to ensure the execution of the fatal ordinances.

But taking those ordinances in the reference they bear to each other, it has become impossible for your Commission to look upon them as a single accident, that is to say, as an isolated fact, sprung from temporary circumstances, and without connexion with the past.

Your Commission have therefore examined that past, and we have acquired the sad certainty that the ordinances of the 25th July were the completion of a plan which the Crown meditated to execut many years since.

It would be with reluctance, however, that your Commission would trace as far as the Prince, author of the Charter, conception of such a plan. Hardly seated again upon the throne of his ancestors, Louis XVIII. was able to appreciate the projects of the courtiers, and those of the members of his family; such they were when at the beginning of our revolution they had left France; such were they also, when he returned with them from their emigration.

That long exile in a foreign land. those days of adversity which for so many would have become the matter of useful lessons, had been fruitless for them. Louis XVIII. struggled hard against their exigencies; he did it sometimes with subcess, but much oftener without it.

By the side of his Government were formed other councils, the [illegible] perceptibl[illegible]

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[redacted] the crimes of bar-
[redacted]er, where the Minis-
[redacted] tools, was forming an
[redacted]armly seconded by public
[redacted]ause herself to be feared.
[redacted]h the loss of the majority in the
[redacted] Government boldly resolved to
[redacted] colleges; they hoped, by means of
[redacted] corruption, to obtain favourable
[redacted] and it thus that they gave rise to that universal clamour which all right-minded men breathed forth against them.

At the same time, and in order to secure the Chamber of Peers, they filled it with their creatures, and endeavoured to change the majority in it by the most numerous and the most unpopular promotions.

Happily the elections did not answer to their hopes, and before that new Chamber the understood that it was necessary to adjourn the projects they were meditating.

It were ingratitude not to admit the services the new Ministry rendered to their country in the course of the first session. The law to repress electoral frauds, that on the press, though we had to regret the omission of a Jury, are monuments which attest their wish to give to France some of those guarantees so long expected!

But this very desire was a subject of distrust for an insincere and suspicious Court: the Ministry of this period supported itself with difficulty, and allowed the second session to elapse without any useful result for the development of our institutions. The Chambers separated, and the public were occupied with sad presentiments. Alas, they were but too well justified. The creation of the Ministry of the 8th August struck France with stupor; so that, after so much glory—after having seen all the nations of Europe paying homage to our courage in battle, to our resignation in misfortune, to our fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, and in paying [redacted] which the family who had [redacted] Throne had imposed upon us, it [redacted]ed to our heroic nation to receive from [redacted]ng more outrage in a single day than foreigners had ever inflicted upon it. Thus it was feared, that an army full of valour should not participate in the sentiments of the country: it was humiliated by receiving as a chief the man whose name recalled so many bitter recollections. The excesses committed in 1815 revolted the country—the Minister of the Interior had been confided to him whose cruel categories had made him so famous. France, at length, called loudly for the execution of the Charter: the man who had so long refused to recognise it was placed at the head of our diplomacy.

But who were those who, in the midst of the profound peace in which we were living, pushed the King to adopt such measures? Who were the secret counsellors who prompted him to wage war with a whole nation? Alas! their names must remain unknown and baffle all our researches. The accusation has already too many culprits to bring forth, without there being any necessity to endeavour to increase their number.

However, let us say that Prince de Polignac appears to be the most intimate confidant of the designs of Charles X.; let us maintain that in the eyes of all France, he represents in his single person, all the counter revolutionary faction, and that whenever that faction threatened to seize the reins of Government, he, and he, alone, was always the man who was brought forward to encourage the hopes of the enemies of order and of the laws.

The composition of a Cabinet like this was truly significant; it is impossible that France should have mistaken its object: and even supposing that she could have done so, the Ministerial Papers themselves sufficiently revealed the main purpose of the party, for never was any counter-revolution announced with so much imprudence and audacity.

A contest relative to pre-eminence in the council, soon arose between the favourite Minister and the most irritable of his colleagues; and to fill his place a man was called in from the provinces, who seemed to be commendable neither by political nor parliamentary influence. France was indignant at such a choice, and asked by what principle it could be justified. The country endeavoured with anxious solicitude to ascertain what had been the previous life and conduct of the new Minister. All that was known of him was, that he had been the president of an electoral college, that he had obtained preferment in the magistracy against the customs of the country, and, in fine, that he had recently pro[redacted] on becoming a member of a [redacted] It was naturally to [redacted] to ap-

whether this course would save the monarchy; but it would be a *coup d'etat* of the most extreme violence—it would be the most manifest violation of the 35th article of the Charter—it would be the violation of sworn faith. Such a project is neither suitable for the King nor for a conscientious Ministry." It is thus that M. de Ranville at that time judged the measures in which at that later period he had the weakness to concur. The Prince de Polignac became President of the Council. It was he who communicated with the King, and, whether he was only an instrument in the hands of that Prince and his familiars, or that he was really the soul of the faction, it appears to be demonstrated that he prepared and instigated all the labours of the Cabinet. But on all sides the citizens prepared themselves for the defence of their rights. In the expectation of *coups d'etat*, they united for resistance. Associations were formed for the refusal of the taxes, and the preservation of public liberties. It was in vain that these patriotic associations were brought before the tribunals; the Magistrate, by his very sentence of condemnation, sanctioned the legitimacy of resistance, and this very judicial sanction was not one of the slightest services rendered by that assistance of the country.

The Government was obliged to stop in its career, and even to deny the intentions imputed to it; hypocrisy came forward to support weakness; but it took possession of every position, it filled the different Administrations with its creatures, and expelled every man whose heart beat with a generous feeling for the country, and for the liberal institutions which we had gained after a struggle of forty years.

Eight months elapsed; it was impossible to delay any further the convocation of the Chambers; the crisis was approaching—the great day arrived when royalty and its deplorable *cortege* appeared before the nation.

Recall to your recollections, gentlemen, what grief seemed to bear down our hearts on coming from the *séance royale*; remember what was the sincere affliction of the men the most devoted to the monarchy, on seeing it thus put into jeopardy.

The Chamber was adjourned, and this adjournment was the prelude of the fate reserved to it. The dissolution was not pronounced at once; the Ministry wished to have the time to prepare the new elections, and, as will be seen, to exercise over them the most culpable influence. Reliance was placed upon a great military enterprise to act upon the mind of a nation enthusiastic of glory. The insult offered to our flag was the pretext of it. Nothing was neglected to ensure its success; the treasures of the State were squandered, our best troops marched to our coasts, and an immense armament destined to convey them. These expenses, incurred without the intervention of the Chamber, would alone suffice to lay the groundwork of an accusation, if it did not sink into insignificance before that which now occupies our attention. But the success which they promised themselves would have been incomplete and valueless, if they had not obtained it by one of those warriors, the pride of France, who had so often led our soldiers to victory.

The command of that expedition was given to the same General whose appearance in the Ministry had so strongly stung the honour of France. His triumph was reckoned upon as the means of destroying our liberties. The nation was not deceived; and if it accompanied with its good wishes, the fleet which conveyed so many Frenchmen, it was easy to perceive the extreme unpopularity of the expedition. France had already been alarmed with the spectacle which several of the departments of ancient Normandy had presented. The flames had there devoured indiscriminately the cabins of the poor, and the mansions of the wealthy—frightful conflagrations, whose true author had escaped the inquiries of justice, forced the citizens to arm themselves to watch over their properties, and their minds were given up to the highest exasperation.

It was scarcely natural to ascribe these crimes to private malevolence; the cause of them was sought in a political combination, and suspicions arose to implicate the Government itself. Your commission have caused extracts of the numerous proceedings on the subject of these crimes, to be laid before them. They have perused the voluminous correspondence to which the inquiry has given rise, and have found in it so much obscurity that it will be difficult to arrive at just conclusions. It is certain, however, that the conflagrations of Normandy were not private crimes, nor can they be ascribed to isolated or unconfederated individuals. It is also certain that a kind of fanaticism was there at work. Various [redacted] the obstinate silence of the

administration. The division of this same Ministry was given to M. Baron Capelle, who had shown himself expert in the art of managing elections. This was his title to favour. At length, M. de Chantelauze had fixed upon him the attention of the Crown, by the wish expressed in the preceding Session to promise a monarchical 5th of September. The seals were confided to him; let us always say that it was necessary to force office upon him. His interrogation discloses in this respect some details, which it is the duty of the Commission to reproduce. Named a first time Minister of Public Instruction, he expressed a similar refusal; but new circumstances arose, and did not leave him free to persist in this resolution. In fact, there has been found in the documents seized at the Tuileries, the original letter written to him by M. de Polignac, which is dated on the 30th of last April, as well as the copy of the answer sent to that letter by M. de Chantelauze, dated from Grenoble, on the 9th of May following. In that he expresses a great mistrust of himself, and thinks it less convenient on the eve of the convocation of the Electoral Colleges to Ministry and in any case he regards it an absolute necessity to recall M. de Peyronnet to power.—"His presence in Council," he added, "would raise some objections, which are to me personal; for an engagement which I cannot break binds me in some degree to his political destiny. It is painful to me to avow, that even in this case I should still have a very great difficulty in resolving on the sacrifice required of me. As to the rest I am ready to set out for Paris, as soon as I receive orders. It is only there that I can judge whether my advice and concurrence can be useful to the King's service." This letter, it appears, was immediately laid before Charles X., and the refusal which it expressed was painfully interpreted by this monarch, for a letter from his Majesty to M. de Polignac, also seized at the Tuileries, and dated St. Cloud, May 14, said—"I send you, my dear Jules, the long letter of M. de Chantelauze—that of my son says every thing"—(that Prince had arrived from Grenoble, where it would seem he had been drawn, on his return from the provinces, in order to have an interview with M. de Chantelauze), —"except the last word, which is, afraid of losing a place at once agreeable and not liable to removal, to take one unfortunately too liable to removal. Moreover, I change nothing of my project, and if things happen as I expect, we shall execute our project through the means of M. de Peyronnet." M. Chantelauze then received the order to repair to Paris where they succeeded in overcoming his previous repugnance. The Commission should also mention a document which has been united to the process. It is a letter addressed, on the 18th of May, to his brother, the counsellor, at Montbrison, in which he says, "We have long kept silence to each other. I am now the first to break it, as I do not wish that you should learn by the *Moniteur*, and at the same time with the public, the most important and I believe the most unfortunate event of my life: it is my nomination as Keeper of the Seals. For these last two months, I have steadily resisted the proposal for my going into the Council. I am no longer left in possession of my own free will, and the orders which are given to me, permit me no more than obedience. I am willing to be the victim. Watch over the elections, for to fail there would now be disgraceful to me." Messieurs de Courvoisier and de Chabrol left the Council Chamber. M. de Montbel, after having been successively Minister of Public Instruction and of the Interior, passed to that of Finance, and thus the Cabinet was modified. A shocking circumstance in this modification is that it was not considered in Council, and was executed without the concurrence of the Ministers who were retained in office. This was declared by M. de Ranville on his examination. There is, besides written evidence of it in the letter already quoted from the Prince de Polignac to M. de Chantelauze:—"I have no necessity of telling you that the greatest secrecy must be preserved as to the contents of this letter, which are only known to the two august personages who are named in it." Thus it was a determination from *without* the Cabinet it was an act without the knowledge of some of its members, and only to be known to them through the *Moniteur*.

At length the last measure, till then unheard of, took place, and took France by surprise. At the moment when the citizens left their homes to proceed to their respective colleges, twenty departments had been more particularly signalized by the independence of their former choice; they had for a time been interdicted; an ordinance transmitted by the telegraph announces the adjournment of their election-[redacted] the delay in-

with, it is all over with legitimacy and [redacted]chy. The moment is precious, the Cham[redacted] Deputies is about to be invaded—it is time [redacted] decide. To-morrow they will impair and [redacted]troy the triumph of Algiers. In eight days nothing will remain of it, and liberalism will raise her banner, and march as mistress against France and the King."

We now approach the moment when the most fatal resolutions was to be taken. The occult and mysterious power, whose plans appeared always to have preceded the deliberations of the council, had invariably decided on the means of execution MM. de Peyronnet, de Ranville, and Chantelauze seem to agree in saying, that it was in a council held about the first fortnight of July that the project of the fatal ordinances was first discussed, and that on that day nothing followed from it. But it is seen from a note sent to M. de Polignac, by one of his familiars, on the day on which the ordinances appeared, that this *coup d'etat* had entered into the system which had presided over the creation of the council. "The 26th of July," it is there said, "is the development of the idea of the 8th of August; it is a *coup d'etat* without retreat. The King, in drawing his sword, has thrown away the scabbard."

This fatal idea, Gentlemen had then to receive its development. According to Messrs. Peyronnet, Ranville, and Chantelauze, it was only broached in a first meeting which had this for its special object. It was examined and discussed at length in a second council, which was held some days afterwards under the Presidency of the King. At first it met with two opponents—Messrs. de Peyronnet and Ranville. Such is the result of their interrogatories; and M. Peyronnet fearing always that the avowal of his opposition to the ordinances might injure such of his colleagues as had fully adopted the principle, allowed it rather to be supposed that he had made no declaration of being personally adverse to them.

The same opposition was manifested at the Council, where the King presided, with less force, perhaps, on the part of M. de Peyronnet, but with all the vivacity of his character, and on the part of M. Guernon Ranville, who even wrote to M. de Courvoisier to acquaint him with his opposition. This is what may be inferred from the replies of this ex-Minister, though M. de Peyronnet continues to express himself with the same reserve as ever, with respect to every thing which concerns him.

You know by what steps the system was completed. An ordinance declared the dissolution of the Chamber before it met—a sort of attem[redacted] directed against the national representation, [redacted] hich tended to destroy it. By it the Cr[redacted] rrogated to itself a right not given it by [redacted] Charter—that of annihilating the operation [redacted] the colleges.

This first step taken, it was natural to im[redacted]gine, that if the Ministry had appealed to t[redacted] same colleges, they would not have obtained more favourable elections. Another ordinance therefore, annuls our electoral laws, and substitutes for them another system, a monument [redacted] deceptions, and, it may be said, of folly, f[redacted] there is folly in hoping that an intelligent a[redacted] enlightened nation should consent to submit [redacted]. By this system the number of deputies wa[redacted] reduced from 430 to 258. The colleges o[redacted] arrondissements were limited to the mere pr[redacted] sentation to candidates. The colleges of depar[redacted] ments were only allowed the choice of the half [redacted] the deputies among these candidates. The vi[redacted] lation of the secret of the vote was secured, [redacted] order that the formation of the lists, deprived [redacted] the salutary intervention of the royal cour[redacted] might be intirely confided to the arbitrary will [redacted] the Administration.

A third ordinance convokes the new colleg[redacted] for the 6th and 18th of September, and th[redacted] Chambers for the 28th. But as all these mea[redacted] sures would have been without effect, a four[redacted] ordinance revokes the laws by which liberty [redacted] consecrated. The provisions of that of the 2[redacted] of October, 1814, are revived—that is to s[redacted] no obligation is imposed on every periodi[redacted] journal, not to appear without a previous sa[redacted] tion, and they add to this rigour the most odi[redacted] principal of spoliation. They declare [redacted] presses and types of the journals, surpri[redacted] contravention, shall be defaced and [redacted] unfit for service.

M. Peyronnet has avowed that the [redacted] of the electoral ordinances belo[redacted] Council; its preparation was in a great [redacted] his work. Neither he nor the six other [redacted] have made known who was the auth[redacted] ordinances which dissolved the Cham[redacted] suspended the liberty of the periodic[redacted] is asserted that the establishment [redacted] was to complete this plan [redacted]